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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

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The Enemies of Our Soldiers

Of all the men who ever died in war less than one third died from the weapons of their enemies.

At least one third have died from disease in camp and another third have died through vice and dissipation.

The soldier's life means a great deal of idleness. People are excited when away from home and their common surroundings so that they are more liable to temptation.

Every group of soldiers is surrounded by a swarm of sutlers—men who wish to sell them tobacco, liquor and deadly pies and to lead them into gambling and worse vices. The darkey preacher in the Civil War found a text to direct against these people when he read in the book of Genesis "Now the serpent was more sly than any other beast of the field which the Lord had made!"

The Right of Free Speech

The Citizen does not join in the condemnation expressed by many for the senators and representatives in Congress who voted against the declaration of war with Germany.

We think these men were mistaken, but they were certainly conscientious and it was their right to speak and to vote according to their conscience.

Moreover, it was their duty to do so. No man is sent to Washington just to say "yes" to the majority. Each man is bound to act according to his best judgment for the good of the country.

It is always good to have both sides of any question presented. It is never best to try to make men suppress their honest convictions by ridicule or threats. If we all thought alike there would be danger that we might stop thinking altogether! It is a good American habit—a good habit of civilized nations—to desire to hear both sides and to cheerfully give the right of free speech to those we do not agree with.

Berea's Great Donors

Address by President Frost, College Chapel, Donors' Day, April 18, 1917

On yesterday our great Vocational Department had a half holiday.



Doctor Pearsons

They played and visited and feasted, but the important thing was that they set out two trees. When anybody who is awake sets out a tree he looks to a far future. The other parts of yesterday's holiday are like the leaves that flourish and are glorified by autumn but fall to decay; but the tree lives. Long after those particular graduates have dispersed, in fact after all the present students of the Vocational Department are gone from Berea and gone from this world, those trees will still shelter the passer-by.

Now do you know what an institution is? An institution is different from a partnership. In a partnership a few people come together

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FARMERS!

The President of the United States Appeals to You and to the Men, Women and Children on the Farms

My Fellow Countrymen:

The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have

addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many

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President Wilson's message to the farmers is one every citizen should read; it is full of good sense and if observed by all, much will have been accomplished.

"Berea's Great Donors" on this page gives a clear idea of how the great work of Berea College is sustained. Read it and send your children that you may be a part of this great scheme of bettering our mountain region.

"Winning the War by Farm Work" on page 7, will give you many practical ideas. Fall in line and be your country's benefactor.

We have sixteen Eastern Kentucky counties heard from this week in good readable news letters on page 8. This is why The Citizen is so popular. It gives the news people want.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Two men and five mules were killed when lightning struck a barn near Mayfield Monday.

Kentucky has raised only 884 men of its quota of 4,578 in the army, while Indiana has enlisted 2,712 of her quota of 5,400.

The State Board of Valuation Thursday assessed the capital, surplus and undivided profits of Kentucky banks at 85 per cent. This is a slight reduction as compared with last year.

Organization of the Kentucky Public Health and Welfare League, as one of the war emergency plans of the Council of National Defense to safeguard the public health and for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, was completed in Louisville, Thursday.

Private Joseph W. McCain, a member of Company A, First Kentucky Regiment, whose home was in Bedford, was fatally wounded and soon died as the result of the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of Private Raymond Richardson, of Company E, at the armory in Louisville, Sunday.

Charged with desecrating the American flag, Gustave H. Gerlach, a native German, was arrested yesterday by Federal officers at the plant of the Louisville Coopers Company, Louisville, where he was employed. He is held at the jail, where "Prisoner of War" is registered opposite his name, awaiting advices from Washington as to the status of his citizenship.

As a result of rumors of impending movements of the Kentucky National Guard from Lexington camping grounds to other localities it is considered likely in that city that the camp site, recently placed at the disposal of the United States Government, will be utilized as one of the training camps of the drafted army.

Kentucky Boy Helped Fire First Shot of War with Germany

Young Freeman, who was one of the gunners on the Mongolia, which fired the first shot of the War of the United States with Germany, enlisted in the navy in October, 1913, at Evansville, Ind. He was given his first assignment on the New York, and has been promoted several times for his splendid marksmanship and handling of guns. He was assigned to the Mongolia about a month ago, and his people at Cadiz had a letter from him before he sailed, in which he told them if they never heard from him again they could rest assured he "had a good time before he went down." He is a native of Cadiz, and a son of John Freeman, deceased. He is a grandson of David Freeman, a Union veteran of the Civil War, who resides in Cadiz. The grandson is 22 years old and is about six feet in height. He weighs about 170 pounds.

Rockcastle County Mobilize Farmers The entire county organized by Magisterial districts for increasing the agricultural interest and producing a larger yield of food stuff. Six men from each district will act as promoters in their respective territory, making in all thirty persons directly interested.

Circuit Judge Mathern dismissed court and joined in an enthusiastic meeting with County Agent Spence. County Attorney Gentry took an active part.

At Broadhead at both day and night meetings much enthusiasm and loyalty were displayed. The women are not behind in the least in the food production enterprise. Rockcastle will produce from 30 to 50 more farm products this year than ever before.

After the meeting at Disputanta County Agent Spence was not permitted to leave till he had organized a Farmers' Club. This shows how interested the farmers are over the matter of helping Uncle Sam.

Flag Raising

More than 2,000 citizens of Somerset attended the flag raising and patriotic celebration at the Ferguson shops of the Southern railroad Monday afternoon. The employees of the shops donated the money to

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WILL SHORTEN WAR

IF OLD GLORY IS UNFURLED ABROAD—FRANCE CHERISHES HOPE, JOFFRE DECLARES.

That Americans Soon Will Join Them at Front—Germany Dreads Day Nations Are Linked.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Marshal Joffre told the people of America through Washington newspaper correspondents who called upon him that France cherishes the confident hope that the flag of the United States soon will be flying on her battle lines. Victories sure to be won by the soldiers of the two republics, once more fighting shoulder to shoulder for liberty, declared the hero of the Marne, will "hasten the end of the war and tighten the links of affection which have ever united France and the United States." It was just before the Marshal and other members of the French war mission started for a visit to the tomb of George Washington at Mt. Vernon, that the correspondents gathered at the home of Henry White, were the chiefs of the mission are being entertained as the guests of the nation.

WAR TIME PROHIBITION

Influence of President Is Sought to Bring About National Prohibition During Present War.

Washington.—A determined effort to bring about national prohibition for the duration of the war will be launched here at a meeting of representatives of the various political parties and of farmers' organizations, including several state governors, who will seek to influence President Wilson and members of congress. Leaders in the movement have sent out word that an interview with President Wilson on the question will be held, but it was said at the White House that no engagement had been made. War time prohibition has been taken up by members of the Council of National Defense as a possible way of conserving the grain supply of the nation, but no conclusion has been reached.

Berlin Prevents Germans Leaving.

Washington, May 1.—Germany is preventing her citizens entering Holland in order to suppress the spread of information concerning labor troubles in Germany, according to a dispatch received from The Hague the state department.

Hoosier Held on Auto Theft Charge.

Gallion, O., May 1.—Howard Shover, twenty, of Gallion, and Walter Jones, sixteen, Indiana Harbor, Ind., were arrested here on a charge of auto stealing.

Breweries Fined \$50,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 1.—A total of \$50,000 in fines was assessed by Judge W. H. S. Thompson in the United States district court here against the thirty-three Pennsylvania brewing companies which entered pleas to nolo contendere to indictments charging misuse of money in the congressional campaign of 1914. The fines ranged from \$500 to \$3,000.

Tribute to American Hero.

Washington.—French and British hands reached across the sea and locked with those of America over the grave of George Washington, at Mt. Vernon. The three great democracies of the world united in a pilgrimage of love and respect to the shrine of the man who made democracy possible.

Poor Crops Feared.

Paris.—Reports of an investigation conducted by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the forthcoming crops will be much less satisfactory than those of last year. Insufficient preparation of the soil, lack of fertilizer and unusually heavy rains are named as contributory factors.

Naval Chief Dead.

Amsterdam.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung announces the death of Vice Admiral Kailer von Kaltenfels, chief of the Austrian Navy Department.

China to Enter War Shortly.

Peking.—A declaration of war against Germany by China is expected. The special commission for international affairs designated by the government has advised that China enter the war. The question will go before parliament shortly. The American Minister, Dr. Paul Reinsch, held a reception at the legation to 20 provisional military governors, composing the military conference which recommended recently that China declare war. The governors were received with full military honors by the legation guard and were welcomed by Dr. Reinsch and prominent members of the American colony.

AMERICAN SHIP

IS U-BOAT VICTIM

Lieutenant and Naval Gunners Are Missing.

CAPTAIN UNACCOUNTED FOR

If Gunners Are Not Rescued, They Will Be First of U. S. Fighting Force to Lose Lives in War With Germany.

London, May 1.—So far no word has been received here of the captain and part of the crew, a naval lieutenant and nine American naval gunners, reported missing after the sinking by a German submarine last Saturday of the American oil tank steamer Vacuum. The vessel was torpedoed while on her way to the United States. The chief mate and seventeen men, including three of the American navy gunners, have been landed.

The survivors have supplied no details of the attack and the names of these men as well as those reported missing are still unknown.

New York, May 1.—The American steamship Vacuum, torpedoed by a German submarine, was commanded by Captain S. S. Harris of this city, which left New York on March 30 for Birkenhead, England, and carried a crew of thirty-four men, of whom fifteen were American citizens, including nine native born.

As signed here before the United States commissioners the Americans besides the captain were: Oscar Galles, mate, Russian, naturalized; Frank J. Verney, second mate, Belgian, naturalized; E. D. Husted, third mate, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; John Kirk, chief engineer, Scotch, naturalized; John Simpson, assistant engineer, English, naturalized, 364 West Fifty-fifth street, this city; Francis J. Davidson, assistant engineer, Swedish, naturalized; R. Williams, assistant engineer, born in Wisconsin; J. Wiggins, born in New York; W. H. Crane, steward, Brooklyn; Thomas Ellis, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Hutton, wireless operator, Niagara, Wis.; Joseph Mullen, Brooklyn, and R. Punzie and —McDio, both of San Juan, Porto Rico.

The Vacuum, formerly the steamship Bayamon, was owned by the Vacuum Oil company of California. She was built in 1912 at Ecorse, Mich., and was brought to the Atlantic by way of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river and converted into a tank ship. Since the war began she has made frequent trips to Europe. She was a vessel of 2,551 tons gross, carried oil in bulk and was 247 feet long and with a 43-foot beam.

The Vacuum Oil company received this message from its agents abroad: "Vacuum torpedoed 25th. 140 miles west of Bona No. 1. Uboat with captain and others missing."

In addition the message said that those in No. 2 boat were saved, including the chief officer: Simpson and Williams, engineer; Lindgren, carpenter; Lotes, quartermaster; Hutton, wireless operator; William Orval Cook, Nicholas Wilson and Lasker of the naval gun crew.

SHAKEUP IN FRENCH ARMY

General Petain Has Been Appointed Chief of Staff.

Paris, May 1.—The appointment of General Petain as chief of staff is generally welcomed as a timely reform which has long been advocated by military experts. General Petain, as technical advisor to the government, will occupy very much the same position as General Sir William Robertson in London, and will be responsible for the general conduct of operations wherever French troops are engaged.

In addition to this appointment it is understood that the government contemplates various other measures of reorganization, based on an examination of the military situation and the lessons taught by the recent operations.

So Sensitive!

An attorney was consulted by a woman desirous of bringing action against her husband for a divorce.

She related a harrowing tale of the ill treatment she had received at his hands. So impressive was her recital that the lawyer, for a moment, was startled out of his usual professional composure.

"From what you say this man must be a brute of the worst type!" he exclaimed.

The applicant for divorce arose and with severe dignity announced: "Sir, I shall consult another lawyer. I came here to get advice as to a divorce, not to hear my husband abused!" —New York Times.

Horses do not thrive in Madagascar.

WORLD NEWS

Admiral Beresford of England, in an address in London, referred to the loss of ships sunk by submarines as appalling. German reports claim 1,600,000 tons sunk in two months. This comes close to the expectations of the Germans. Neither the people of England nor the neutral nations realize the true situation.

It seems likely that an effort will be made to reach some settlement on the Home Rule question in Ireland. The matter has already arisen in conference going on at Washington between the English commissioners and President Wilson, and American sentiment may have great influence.

An order which recently appeared in the Official Imperial Journal shows that Germany is looking forward to a confiscation of the property and investments of French residents in Germany, including those living in Alsace-Lorraine.

On Saturday the bill which provides for the raising of an army by conscription and draft was passed by the U. S. Congress. There are still some details to be settled, especially the matter of age limits. This is a success for President Wilson's policy.

It is yet too early to learn the real happenings in Germany on the first day of May, but reports indicate that the strike did not get the better of the government authorities. Riots, however, occurred at various places, especially Berlin.

The English operations in the valley of the Tigris River continue successful. After the capture of Bagdad, the army moved up the river and into the interior causing the Turks to fall back.

Fighting along the Western frontier continues, but is not so severe as last week. The Germans have changed their tactics and are using the natural features of the country rather than the trenches.

A decision has been reached to send a force of American soldiers to France at the urgent suggestion of General Joffre and the other French commissioners now at Washington. They will be sent as soon as possible.

Announcement is made that Germany is about to make another offer of peace, more definite in terms than previous offers. The pressure of socialists has influenced the Chancellor to this policy.

France and Italy are to receive \$100,000,000 each in the form of a loan, out of the \$7,000,000,000 fund to be raised by the United States. Russia is probably next on the list and her needs are being considered.

The relations of the United States and Mexico are becoming more strained. Printed and unprinted matter passing across the border is carefully censored. The official government remains neutral, but there is a strong pro-German feeling among the people.

FRENCH CAPTURE CHAMPAGNE LINE

Arras Battle Still Rages With All Fury.

BRITISH NEW WAY SLOWLY

Germans Rush Up Thousands of Reserves Without Heed to the Fearful Toll of Lives—Teutons Only Cannon Fodder, Prisoner Says.

London, May 1.—The French, in a powerful attack in the Champagne region, captured several fortified lines in the neighborhood of Mont Carnillot to a depth of 500 to 1,000 meters. The attack was launched after strong artillery preparation. To the east the French pushed their lines forward on the north slopes of Mont Haut as far as the approaches to the road between Nauroy and Moronvilliers.

The Arras battle still rages with uncar.

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Fight the Germans by Raising Big Crops

The Wanderer

Novelized by William A. Page
From Maurice V. Samuels'
Great Biblical Drama of the
Prodigal Son, Presented
at the Manhattan Opera
House, New York

Copyright, 1917, by William Elliott,
F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest.

Jesse gathered his robes about him and turned to go into the house, where already lights indicated that the evening meal was almost ready.

"I will not greet the holy day with angry heart," said Jesse softly. "Thou dost try my patience sorely, Jether. It is late. Go to thy room and bathe and clothe thyself as doth befit the celebration, and it is my wish that thou shalt not stint thy kind words with thy brother."

Slowly the venerable and aged Jesse climbed the half dozen stone steps that led into the house of his fathers. Slowly he disappeared, and Jether, with a tumult raging in his soul and deep resentment in his heart, flung himself madly upon the grass in impotent rage. For several minutes he clenched his fists in anger. Then, struck by a sudden thought, he sprang to his feet. Quickly he bounded up the long flight of steps outside the house which led past the apartments on the second story of the house and to the roof. But he did not ascend to the roof. Reaching over from the steps toward a window in which could be seen a light, he whispered softly:

"Mother, mother!"

CHAPTER III.

Huldah, Wife of Jesse.

IN all Judea there was not a more devoted wife and mother than Huldah, she who had been united in marriage to the patriarch Jesse for more than forty years. With her husband she had resided nearly a half century in that same great stone house which Jesse's father's father had reared and made the center of a vast estate. Here her boy Gaal had been born forty years before, and here he had attained man's estate and grown to middle age. Here, too, late in life, had been born the younger son, Jether, regarded by both Huldah and Jesse as God's most sacred gift to them in their old age.

Huldah loved her boy Jether. No greater affection was ever borne by a mother for her youngest than the deep, undying devotion of Huldah for this boy. Therefore when Jether decided to make his appeal to the mother instead of to the stern and aged Jesse the boy knew that his plea would not be passed over lightly.

From within the window was heard the patient, softly modulated voice of the mother as she asked:

"What is it, my boy?"

Jether answered impatiently:

"Mother, I would speak with thee alone, quickly."

Down the stone steps he ran hurriedly and paced anxiously to and fro upon the turf. In a few moments the tall and stately mother, embodiment of all that seemed best in wonderful motherhood, caressed the boy and bestowed upon his forehead a sacred kiss.

"Thou art flushed, my boy," exclaimed Huldah anxiously. "Thou wert not clothed for such a chill night upon the hill. I have often warned thee against the sudden cold. Another time I shall not let thee go until with mine own eyes I see thee warmly clad."

Jether impulsively broke away from the affectionate embrace.

"Thou, too, wouldst tell me what to do," he declared angrily.

"My son!" Huldah was both surprised and hurt at the outburst.

"Even as thou regardest me, so does my father," continued Jether, turning to her passionately—"a child to do as bidden. But I tell thee, mother, I am a man, and as a man others seek speech of me. Even now one who has traveled and has great friends in many cities awaits my companionship on a long journey."

Almost struck dumb by a sudden fear that perchance the lad might be in earnest, Huldah drew back in terror, but strove to hide her anxiety.

"Thou hast said that to plague thy mother," she said tremulously. "Tomorrow is a holy day. What man would travel upon it?"

"One day is like another," replied Jether.

"Jether—"

"Thou knowest now, mother, and I would have thee get my portion from my father. Thee he would not refuse."

With a half stifled moan Huldah sank upon the edge of the well and clasped her hands piteously. So, then, the boy was in earnest—he really meant to leave her—and he now wanted his share of the estate which some day would be his and Gaal's.

"Thou wouldst go afar and demand thy portion?" she temporized.

"Even so."

Struck by a sudden thought, the voice of Huldah grew hard and stern.

"Who is thy friend, Jether, who would lead thee from us? This thought was never thine."

It, my father's will—never my own. Mother, I implore thee, get me my portion and let me go forth into the world and carry out my own career."

"But where wouldst thou go, my son?"

"Whither I will. I know not yet, but somewhere beyond these prison hills."

Huldah strove to be calm.

"And what wouldst thou do, my son?"

"The thing it pleaseth me to do when it is offered me. Here what choice have I? But in the far great world beyond these hills, there I shall live."

The mother sought to learn more of the plans of the impetuous boy.

"But who is this man whom thou callest thy friend, this man who would have thee take thy portion and leave thy parents' house all of a sudden—when perchance thou hast not even a plan?"

Jether came to her full of enthusiasm.

"Plans? I have many plans, but this only I shall tell thee now: I shall go from this little village, and I shall become a man much talked about."

Huldah shook her head doubtfully and smiled indulgently.

"There are few high places and many to seek them," she replied.

"But think of King David, mother!" cried the boy enthusiastically. "Father and he were boys together amid these very hills. Yet he became a greater king than Saul was. All say that. What if King David had been content to stay as a shepherd boy at Hebron?"

The mother half smiled through the tears she sought to hold back.

"But art thou David?" she asked tenderly.

Jether, stung by the implied rebuke, turned away from her sulkily.

"Ask my father for my portion," he said tersely.

"Nay; that I shall not do," replied the mother firmly.

"What! Thou wouldst give all to my brother Gaal?"

"Each shall have his share when the proper time comes, Jether, yet did I know more of thy plans?"

"Then I will tell thee, mother!" cried the boy, coming to her and kneeling before her as he had done many times in the past. "I shall go in company with a great merchant whom I met at the inn near Hebron. What he sells I know not, and what he buys I know not. We conversed long on other things. Of one thing I do know, for he hath told me. In Jerusalem he hath houses and goods in plenty. There, too, he hath many friends of highest rank who for his sake will greet me as their friend."

The nameless terror gripped the heart of Huldah again.

"What knowest thou of him or of Jerusalem?" she queried anxiously.

"Of him? He is my friend," declared Jether, warming with enthusiasm at the prospect of the journey to the big city. "But of the city? Ah, mother, couldst thou but see as I see when from the distant hilltops I gaze upon the lights so far away to the north and dream of that upon which they shine—the many streets of the great city of Jerusalem, filled with palaces of gold and ivory, where dwell victorious captains and great merchant princes; the gates in the high city walls that open joyfully to stately caravans from Babylon and Nineveh and Egypt, places I know as yet only by name, but wonderful indeed, 'tis said, to look upon. I see the whole world as I stand there, one of the thousands at the city's gates, and hear the clamoring throng who would unload the camels' burdens, and as they bend, tugging their silver bells, I would see their carcozes' wealth—embroidered purple robes, and wines that bring men golden visions, and swords for heroes mystically engraved. I see them all, mother."

In his enthusiasm the youth sprang to his feet as if already he would be upon his way toward the magic city.

"And, though none know my name as I stand there," continued Jether, as though entranced by the vision before him, "yet I am a part of all the great life of the city, and to my ears is borne the music of strange tongues, and my enraptured eyes behold the litter of some princess of great beauty, borne by her joyous slaves. And the mighty captains of thousands, will they not ride on milk white steeds while singing maidens strew flowers in their path? And I shall see it all—all, mother. Then while ye lie sleeping here in dreamless sleep, in the first watches of the night, there the joyous life begins, and everywhere are mirth and revelry and the soft whispers of lovers in their wooing. And all the air is perfumed with rare spices from Araby the Blest. And I shall be a part of all there is and feel the glow of the full rush of life, and then at last—ah, then, mother, then I shall live!"

Impulsively the lad dropped upon his knees and buried his head in his mother's lap, tears coming from sheer joy at the prospect before him. The mother stroked his head tenderly and spoke with unerring instinct.

"Most of all, Jether, I fear the woman of the city."

Jether sprang to his feet in surprise.

"Thou dost me wrong to think I seek for pleasure only, mother," he protested. "Do I not work? Then why not there? With such things calling me shall I stay here among these dreary hills watching the sheep that only know to eat, to drink, to dis-seeing what they see, knowing little more, hating the morning, for it breeds the day, until I, too, shall die?"

"Things are not as our dreams tell us, my boy," Huldah came to the boy and put her arms around him affectionately. "To such as thee the city yieldeth but little, and from such much doth she take away. They who

would conquer there must first gaze upon harder roads than thou dost choose. Thy lips are softly rounded. Would they were firmer. Thy hair is soft and curly. Would it were rough and strong, for I fear, Jether, I fear for thee in the great city."

Jether stubbornly turned from her.

"Now that thou dost know, thou wilt get me my portion from my father?"

"Perhaps," Huldah smiled indulgently. "If thou wilt but wait, wait, until after tomorrow. Thou shalt not start forth in sin upon a holy day."

Jether averted his face and said sulkily:

"Get me my portion or I go—without it."

Huldah clasped her hands nervously. The boy meant what he said. Then, poor lad, if he really meant to go, perhaps 'twere better that he did have money, else might he starve.

"Thou knowest thy father is both wise and just," she said softly. "I



HULDAL, MOTHER OF JETHER.
"Thou knowest thy father is both wise and just."

shall speak with him. Meanwhile, I beseech thee, Jether, prepare thyself in humble spirit for the evening meal."

But Jether once more averted his face and said grudgingly:

"I shall stand here until thou dost return, unless thou stayest too long for my farewell."

The mother, shocked and pained by the unkind remark—hurt at the thought that the lad might even carry into effect his threat to depart without saying farewell—hurried within to acquaint the aged Jesse with the demands of their younger son. The boy Jether, freed from the restraint imposed upon him by the presence of his mother, ran to the top of the great rock which formed a natural elevation in the front of the house, and from there a better view of the countryside could be obtained. He whistled. From a small hollow amid the rocks came forth an answering whistle. The boy returned once more to the well, and in a few moments Tola joined him.

"Tis well that thou didst call me when thou didst," spoke Tola roughly. "How long thinkest thou I am to wait for thee?"

"I must await my portion," replied Jether.

"Thy father holds a piece of silver long ere he throw it away," sneered Tola.

Jether faced him angrily. "What meanest thou?" he demanded.

But Tola, with a mocking laugh, turned away. "Nothing—nothing."

"My mother e'en now asks my share for me," continued Jether.

"Well, do thou make haste, boy, if thou wouldst go with me to Jerusalem," said Tola.

"But in a moment I will join thee. Await me near by, but out of sight, for my father may see thee," was the reply of Jether.

"Aye, 'twill give me no pleasure to gaze upon thy father's face. I will await thee behind yonder tree if thou dost not tarry too long."

And Tola quickly disappeared, none too soon, for already Jesse, staff in hand, was emerging from the house, followed by Huldah and the half frightened Naomi, dimly suspecting that something was wrong which concerned her beloved Jether.

(To Be Continued)

How the Name "Turncoat" Started. The epithet "turncoat" took its rise from one of the first dukes of Savoy, whose dominions lying open to the incursions of the two contending houses of Spain and France he was obliged to temporize and fall in with that power that was most likely to distress him. So, being frequently obliged to change sides, he humorously got a coat made that was blue on one side and white on the other and might be worn either side out. While in the Spanish interest he wore the blue side out, and the white side was the badge for the French; hence he was called Emanuel, surnamed the Turncoat, by way of distinguishing him from other princes of the same name.

Only about one man in each 208 exceeds six feet in height.

St. Peter's cathedral in Rome will accommodate 54,000 people.

One worker in ten in the United States belongs to a labor union.

BEREA'S GREAT DONORS

(Continued from Page One)

to do what no one of them could do alone. They do their task and that ends it.

But an institution, a corporation, is a partnership which reaches down from one generation to another. There is a task of the day but it is a part of the task that reaches on and on and on. One member of an institution or corporation may resign or die, two or three or all, but their places are filled with new recruits, so the army is ever full, and the task is ever performed.

Such is Berea College. The trustees who a quarter of a century ago welcomed me to Berea have all save one passed out of this world, but the number of trustees is full, Berea's task is being performed to-day, and its work will be performed for your children and theirs for uncounted generations.

Now in order to have an institution there must be four kinds of contributors, founders and donors and teachers and students. The founders are the seed, they are the graft that determines what kind of a thing shall grow; and there must be a succession of founders, men who agonize over aims and ideals, if an institution is to continue to grow. And the donors supply the sap, the material which that growth can appropriate and use; and the teachers are the branches which carry that material and sap out to the place where the real work is done; and the students are the leaves and the fruit for which all the rest exists, and in which we can judge what kind of a tree is growing.

There is a quotation in the New Testament from a heathen writer saying, "Many are called and few chosen" and that quotation turns up in one of the orations of Demosthenes as belonging to the old Eleusinian mysteries, "Many walk in the procession, but few worship God." Now there are founders who are not true founders. They start an institution because they want to start something, and without consecration or divine guidance they begin something that has the semblance and the form of an institution. And so there are unworthy donors, those who do not appreciate any founder's aims, those who do not think of the good that is to be accomplished, and who give "that they may be seen of men." And there are teachers who are not true teachers, but who desire to get a living and to be called "Rabbi," "Professor," and who in a worldly and commercial spirit sit in the teacher's desk and go through the motions of education. And there are students who are students only in name. They are enlisted in catalogues, they march in the processions, they wave banners, but they have no conception of the importance of their education, they have no burning desire to make the most of themselves, to honor their parents and to glorify their country. "Many are called and few chosen."

"Many march in the procession, but few are enlightened."

Now we are not speaking to-day of Berea's founders except incidentally, or of its teachers, or of its pupils, but of its donors. Probably more than any other living man I know the people who have given money to Berea. And I believe that I can show reason for belief that our donors are the most pure-minded, unselfish, devoted, patriotic, Christian people that ever supported an institution. No donor has ever given to Berea College to be seen of men. No donor has ever given to Berea College expecting to receive something back. That could not be said of an eastern university, that could not be said of the northern colleges, that could not be said of the state universities. I do not know any other institution called a college which has had so little to give to its donors except the bare satisfaction of feeling that they are serving God and their country. The Berea donors ask nothing of us, probably no one of them knows that we are celebrating this day. We celebrate it for our own sakes, because we should be degraded if we forgot.

We have not done enough to commemorate the faith, courage, generosity and nobility of those who have sustained this work from afar without the expectation of any personal reward. I feel myself responsible in part for this. I look over our catalogue and I see a very small account of the people who have contributed to Berea. I do find a few things in our catalogue. Under the head of our Faculty the first name after my own is that of Christian Ferdinand Rumold, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Chemistry and Physics, Acting Dean of College Department; Clark Lecturer on Stimulants and Narcotics. There is the name Clark. Professor Rumold is here to give us his great lecture on tobacco because a part of

his salary has been paid by Brother Clark. Brother Clark was a country minister. He never had a salary of over \$700 in his life. His only child died. He gave the savings of his life, \$5,000, to Berea College in order that Berea College may always have a voice to proclaim the danger of alcohol and tobacco. And unless Berea College is recreant or mismanages its funds there will be the interest of \$5,000 toward the salary of Rumold and his successors, so that Berea College shall always speak—speak with the voice of this dead man—speak with the voice of Brother Clark, a man who probably never spoke to as large an audience in his life, but who made us and our successors his heirs.

The next name is Cloyd North McAllister, Ph.D., Dean of Normal School; Professor of Education (Robert Charles Billings Foundation). Now Robert Charles Billings I never saw. He and his executors heard me speak in Boston. His will made an appropriation to Berea possible, and his pastor, Rev. Charles F. Dole, visited Berea and recommended such an appropriation of forty thousand dollars. It came to us at a time when it was doubtful whether we could have a Normal Department or not; and the Trustees assigned that forty thousand dollars for the first endowment of our Normal Department in order that teachers might be trained in Berea forever.

Here are Matheny, Clark, and all these teachers and friends of yours, all supported by donors without a name—all these salaries paid, no student contributing.

There is a paragraph that was put in our catalogue for the first time last year, "Berea has had from its very beginning a most distinguished support. Roswell Smith, Dr. D. K. Pearsons, Andrew Carnegie, and Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy are among its benefactors, and President Woodrow Wilson, Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft, Dr. Eliot of Harvard and President Hadley of Yale, lend it hearty endorsement." There is the mention of our donors—there some thanks given.

Who is Roswell Smith? His is a great name in America because he combined his business sagacity with great literary feeling. He founded the Century Company. When you read a good book, when you take down an important magazine you are likely to see on the title page "The Century Company." Roswell Smith's portrait is hung to-day next the map, in the gift frame. He looks like a financier and poet together, and he was. He gathered together men like Richard Watson Gilder and founded the Century Magazine—he collected the choicest spirits of America. And he believed in Berea and gave us Lincoln Hall, not allowing it to be named with his own name.

D. K. Pearsons we have spoken of often—the great physician, the great financier, the great philanthropist, who picked out Berea College, never seeing it but once, and who gave us not only his money but his thought. He inquired what particular things we needed, he entered into our problems and gave us not only his money, but his business sagacity. The first Pearsons endowment pledge was: "I will give \$50,000, whenever Berea will raise \$150,000," and when we did it, after five years' effort, he said, "Do it again;" and when we had done it again, he said, "I will give you \$50,000 without any string." He said, "You must have water on your campus," and he gave us \$50,000 to bring us the water that we drink and made this a place of health. In one year the water supply cut down typhoid fever cases from over 100 to less than five.

Who was Andrew Carnegie? You have heard of him. I wish to speak to you of him sometime, but not to-day. He is our friend.

Who are Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Kennedy? Kennedy was a friend of Carnegie, a Scotchman, Presbyterian elder in Parkhurst's church in New York; and when I was ill eight years ago and in England his widow added to his bequest the foundation of an endowment fund.

President Wilson has three times made a journey to speak for Berea, President Roosevelt twice, President Taft twice, President Eliot twice, President Hadley once. These are our friends. We owe them gratitude, and the thought of them makes us strong. They are great and wise men and they believe in the Mountaineers!

Passing on in the catalogue we find a few buildings, each commemorating a donor. We have a Howard Hall, named for General Oliver O. Howard, who in the stormy days of war and reconstruction, when the Ku Klux were shadowing Berea, procured the money that built our most ancient and honorable building.

Of the Library, of the Lincoln

Hall, I have spoken.

The Knapp Hall yonder bears the name of one who left money in his will and whose surviving brother proposes to complete the payment on that building for which we are still in debt.

The Bruce Printing Building commemorates the man who invented the standardized form of type.

And the Fay Forest. Miss Fay has visited Berea once and has given most of the money for the purchase of the Fay Forest.

We have just raised an "Efficiency Fund." Three years of effort, in which Mrs. Frost and I have been banished from home. We have the names of 341 persons who have subscribed and as Miss Smith, my Secretary, said, "That is a carefully nursed list." Those are people we have met, talked with, visited in their homes. Probably twenty of them died this last winter, but there are over 300 of the living people who made pledges toward this Fund.

Here is one of the promoters of the Ladies Hall. This is William Thaw, the creator of the Pennsylvania Railroad System. He was Mr. Fee's friend. He believed in Berea in the early days and they built that Hall, when Berea was a wilderness. They had to make the brick down here in the garden. A surveyor working on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad years after saw the building through his transit and said, "My God whoever put up a building like that in this wilderness must have had faith!"

Here is the lady who gave the money for the free text book library for the Foundation School.

Here is Mr. Wilder, one of our present Trustees, the man who gave the money for our little Y.M.C.A. Building. Last winter when I feared we could never raise the Efficiency Fund, we had come to the last days of it and I went home discouraged from my office one night lacking about \$50,000. I was called to the telephone, and I heard a voice from Boston: "I will be responsible for \$25,000." Mr. Wilder could not make himself heard so his daughter spoke for him.

I cannot show you all, I have not the pictures of many, but I want to show you this lady. She kept a students' boarding house at Yale. She barely had earned her living. Her brother was a minister and missionary in the west and when she died she left Berea all she had, \$1,000.

And now let me speak of one of our living donors. Very few people may remember him, but there was a man named Short who came here for a few years to educate a son. He bought a little piece of land from Professor Dodge and built a little house which we call the Gardener's House. Mr. Short built that house and lived there with his wife and one son and a little daughter. He spent his own time going around repairing the fences and the buildings of Berea College. He gave his time. He built the fence around the Parish House and bought all the material for it. Under the seats in the Parish House are some little slats. He did that as a labor of love, with his own hands. I never put my hat on one of those racks without thinking of Brother Short. When he moved away he said, "I think it would be well for Berea College to own this land. It cost me \$1200. I would like to give that to Berea College but I can't just now, but I will give half of it and you will pay the other \$600 whenever you can."

Such are a few of Berea's donors. Now I wish you to see what a founder is, and what a donor is. They are men who believe in the invisible. The founder sees something that does not exist. He believes that it ought to exist, and says in the spirit of the song we have sung, "I ought, I will." Then a donor is a partner of a founder. The donor is a man who says "Yes, you founder, you want to do something. I can't come and do it but I will help you."

Now, friends, what are our hopes and our responsibilities? Each of these donors is a gift of God, an expression of God. He sent them, sent them at the right time, never too many, but always enough.

The history of Berea can never be written, but it is the history of Divine Providence, so I think we all feel we have more parents than we know of. Are not all these people your fathers and mothers? Have not they all said, "You shall have an education, you shall amount to something. We will put something in your head. We will send you out to be a power for good." Now what are our responsibilities as teachers, what are our responsibilities as students when God has given us such founders, and such donors? Berea expects every man to do his duty!

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

We **SELL** Hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. Ad.

Mrs. George Pow, who lives on Chestnut street, is ill. Mr. Pow arrived Sunday noon.

Mrs. Nannie Jones of Chestnut street is confined to the hospital this week.

George Powell of Berea, W. Va., is visiting friends here this week.

J. W. Herndon drove a number of young people to High Point Sunday to assist in organizing a Sunday School.

Marcus Howell, a former student of the Vocational Department, who has been employed at Jackson, stopped in Berea Sunday while on his way to Cincinnati to join the Navy.

Messrs. Draughon and Ricketts were in Lexington Sunday.

Charles Peak and Edward Cook were visiting friends near Walnut Grove, Saturday and Sunday.

Delbert and Graham Cook visited homefolks in Owsley county this week.

Special Millinery Opening Featured for Friday and Saturday. We have some attractive white models that are typical summer designs. Fish's. ad-44

Mrs. Joseph VanHook arrived and will remain with her husband until the close of the school.

John H. Burgess left for his home at Louisa.

Misses Anna, Enola, Welna and Lelia Hill left this week for their home at Gunter, Tenn.

Miss Lillian McClellan of St. Louisville, O., was the guest of Miss Gertrude Smith the first of the week.

Use Eldean or American Queen Flour. It's the best. Give it a trial, it's at Geo. Engle's. ad-44

Dr. J. A. Mahaffy of Owsley County visited his sons, Herman and Hugh, last week end.

James J. Cecil left Tuesday for Knoxville, Tenn., where he plans to spend a few days before going to the officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ill.

Reason and Oscar Thomas left Monday night for the home at Onida, Tenn.

Just returned from the city and will have a special display of Summer Models Friday and Saturday. Fish's. ad-44

Parnell Picklesimer has gone to his home at Hazar, Ky.

C. M. C. Porter returned to his home at Bardstown, Monday.

Dr. and Mrs. Benson Howard Roberts left Monday morning for Rochester, N. Y., to attend the funeral of a relative.

Bought too Many, Am Scared. will make special price on every hat in my house for ten days. All new stuff, bought this season. Most of it last Thursday in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Laura Jones. ad-44

James Elam went Monday night to begin work on the farm at Rives, Tenn.

Fletcher Walker departed Monday for his home at Enchee, Tenn. Little Scott T. McGuire, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Scott T. McGuire, has recovered from measles.

U. S. Wyatt has bought the Estridge place from John Welch.

Little Lillian Mae Bower is now able to be up again.

New Shapes, Hats, and Trimming at Laura Jones' store. ad-44

Neva Chrisman of Hamilton College spent the week end at her home on Prospect Street.

James Britt of Ashville, N. C., is spending a few days at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. C. Bowman. Mr. Britt is a former student of the Vocational Department.

Maurine, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Van Winkle, has been very ill.

Misses Oma Robinson and Nora Azbill visited friends in Richmond last week.

Paul DeGroot visited in Lexington Saturday.

Mrs. Mamie Jones is sick at the hospital.

Chester L. Robertson has left school to work on the Dairy Farm of Arthur Flannery.

Arleigh Griffin of Englewood, Tenn., is visiting a few days with friends here.

Roy Bell left Saturday night for his home near Crossville, Tenn.

Good word comes from Dean Clark and Prof. Baird, who are in the mountains recruiting volunteers for the emergency call of the U. S. Government for a greater food supply.

At Irvine they raised \$200 to put in a cannery.

Harry B. Reid left Tuesday for Ft. Thomas where he will join the aviation corps.

We deliver anywhere in town. Geo. Engle, Phone 119. ad-44

Best and freshest line of groceries at Geo. Engle's. ad-44

Miss Jewell Short of the Vocational Dept. and Miss Brackie Cox of the Foundation Dept. left for their home in Jackson last week.

Miss Golden Short of Jackson was a Berea visitor the first of the week.

Our many friends are here advised that our office has been moved from Main street to our new hospital on Chestnut. Robinson Bros.

Paul DeGroot left Tuesday evening for his home at Excelsior, Mich., and will join the army of food producers by work on a farm near his home.

There is nothing wrong with Laura Jones' hats. The hats are right and the price is right. ad-44

Messrs. Joe Pitts, Tom Hazelwood, and Leo Golden left early in the week for Akron, O., where they will engage in carpenter work.

Mr. and Mrs. James Jones left for Harvey, Ill., where Mr. Jones will work with his brother-in-law at carpenter work.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Wheelton, so favorably known here, are receiving congratulations on the presence of a new member of their family, George Newberry. Their home address is 21 Bradford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

B. F. Creech, who was a senior in the Agricultural Department at Kentucky State University this year, has been visiting with friends in Berea.

The following people from Berea Baptist Church attended a meeting of the Bates Creek Association at Red House last Saturday and Sunday, and report a most profitable and pleasant time: The Rev. E. B. English and family, Mrs. Laura Gabbard and daughter, Miss Una, Misses Ardie Lowen and Mollie Jackson.

Best flour in town \$1.75 per sack this week only at Geo. Engle's. ad-44

Miss Marie Scrivner has been quite ill at her home on Center St. Mrs. Estill Warford has been very sick for the past few days.

Jerry Richardson has bought a Dodge Car this week from the Berea Motor Car Company.

Tim O. Eversole of Detroit, Mich., is here visiting his sister, Mrs. J. Steele, on Chestnut St.

E. G. Walker of Columbia, O., was here over Sunday visiting friends.

Misses Una Gabbard, Mollie Jackson, and Ardie Lowen motored to Red House Saturday for a few days visit with friends.

Overstocked, Bought too Much in Cincinnati last week. Reduced prices and special prices on everything in my store. Beautiful new line of mid-summer millinery.

Mrs. Laura Jones. ad-44

Mrs. A. F. Scruggs, Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Richardson, and Mrs. Jennie Fish motored to Richmond Wednesday.

"Kidd" Richardson of Cincinnati, O., was here Monday.

Mrs. Jack Laswell of Brush Creek who was operated on is now able to be up again.

Mrs. Samuel Hanson is very ill at her home on Chestnut Street.

J. H. Jackson spent Sunday here with his family.

U. S. Wyatt, Jr., who has been working in Ohio, came home Saturday to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Wyatt, Sr.

G. A. R. AND W. R. C. MEET

The April meetings of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. were held as usual in the Parish House. The regulation

fifteen cent dinner was served by the Relief Corps to members of both organizations and to a few visitors.

After dinner, a joint meeting was held to make plans for the observance of Memorial Day and also to hear from Prof. and Mrs. Dodge of their winter in Washington. They were most cordially received and all listened to their reports with deep interest.

The next meeting will occur the 19th of May and all members are urged to be present to complete the arrangements for Memorial Day.

PHI DELTA RECEPTION

Wednesday night in the College dining-room at Ladies Hall, the Phi Delta Literary Society gave a reception in place of the annual banquet which was to be given May 21st. Arrangements for the reception were hastily made on account of the fact that so many of the society's members were leading for the farms and for the army. In spite of the necessary haste, the affair was quite a success.

A short program, consisting of musical numbers and a number of extemporaneous speeches, was given. Refreshments were served and the evening was brought to a very fitting close by the singing of "Our Strong Band Can Never Be Broken."

PICNIC SUPPER

The ladies of the Christian Endeavor Prayer-meeting Committee, Misses Bertha Olmstead, Allie Nickel, Sarah Ester Jones, and Mary Wertemberger entertained the members of the Executive Committee at a picnic supper, on Miss Olmstead's lawn, Friday night, at 5:30. After the supper a walk around the Horn brought the occasion to a grand close.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

"Growing as Christ Grew" was the topic discussed by Mr. Dick at the Christian Endeavor meeting at Union Church Sunday night. Those present entered heartily into the discussion.

The quartet sang a very beautiful selection which was appropriate to the occasion.

Next Sunday the meeting will be led by Misses Della Holliday and Agnes Eberhardt who will discuss "Love."

WANTED

To get in touch with any one who knows something of the family history of Joseph Wolfskill who moved from Madison County, Ky., to Missouri about 1807.

J. M. Goodyear, Yolo County, Winters, Calif. ad-47.

BABY DAY CELEBRATION

A Baby Day Celebration will be held at the Graded School, Friday, May 4, at 2 p. m.

The program will consist of a Children's Play, Talks on Interesting Matters Pertaining to Babies, and discussions followed by questions on items of food, dress, and hygiene.

Everybody Welcome.

GRIMES-PULLINS

Miss Luella Pullins and Mr. I. H. Grimes surprised their many friends by going to Lexington Friday, April 27, and getting married. Miss Luella is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Pullins of this place, and was loved by all who knew her. Mr. Grimes is a well known and highly respected farmer of Garrard County. We wish them a long and prosperous life.

1,000 IN THE FOUR CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF BERE A NEXT SUNDAY

A united campaign is on foot enrolling everybody within the corporate limits of Berea in some Sunday School. Select the school of your choice and be sure to find yourself in some class.

This is a state-wide movement and Kentucky wants to beat her former records.

Will you help by your presence?



Clothing, Hats, Shoes
J. M. COYLE & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of execution No. 210 directed to me, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Madison Circuit Court in favor of B. F. Gay against John W. VanWinkle, I or one of my Deputies, will on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1917, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in Richmond, Madison County, Ky., expose to Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder, the following described property (or as much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy Plaintiff's debt, interest and costs), to-wit: \$125.95. The undivided 1-20 interest of John W. VanWinkle in one house and lot situated on Richmond street in the city of Berea, Ky., and bounded as follows: North, South and West by the property of Berea College, and East by the Richmond Turnpike levied upon as property of John W. VanWinkle.

Terms: Sale will be made on a credit of three months, bond with approved security required, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from day of sale, and having the force and effect of a sale bond.

V. B. Benton, S. M. C.
April 17, 1917. ad-44.

Berea College Calendar

May

5. Saturday:
9:30-9:50 a. m. Divided Chapel: Upper Chapel, Rumold; Main Chapel, Hunt.
6:30-7:30 p. m. Free Vesper Hour.
7:30-9:30 p. m. Literary Societies.

6. Sunday:
9:45-10:45 a. m. College Sunday School.
3:30-4:00 p. m. Open Air Services, Raine.
6:15-7:15 p. m. Young Peoples' Meetings.
7:30-8:30 p. m. Chapel Worship: Upper Chapel, Knight; Main Chapel, Roberts.

7. Monday: Free Day.
6:30-7:30 p. m. Band Concert in open air.
8:00-9:00 p. m. Phi Delta Banquet.

8. Tuesday:
9:30-9:50 a. m. Department Chapels.

METHODIST CHURCH NEWS

Next Sunday morning, the Prohibition Club of Berea College will taken in the service.

UNION SERVICES

The union services of all the churches of Berea will be held at the Parish House at 7:30 Sunday night. The Rev. A. W. Hamilton will preach.

There will be a special service for the children. Prof. Rigby will conduct the singing by the children's choir. The Civic Playground cause will be presented. Don't fail to come prepared to contribute to the need of the children.

ADDRESSING MAIL MATTER

Exercise Care

Because of carelessness in addressing mail matter and preparing matter for mailing, or failure of sender to place his name and address on it, millions of letters and other pieces of mail which cannot be delivered or returned to the sender, are each year sent to the Division of Dead Letters. This seriously impairs the efficiency of the postal service and causes much additional expense. The practice of some business concerns of omitting the street numbers, etc., from their stationery and advertisements results in increasing the volume of insufficiently addressed mail. The Department urgently requests the public to exercise the greatest possible care to see that mail is sufficiently and correctly addressed, in order to secure its prompt and certain delivery, thereby relieving the postal service of much unnecessary expense and increase its efficiency.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

A good water supply in the spring may save an undertaker's bill in the fall?

It's the spring fly that makes the summer pest?

A mosquito breeding pool may mean malaria later on?

Spring gardening has lengthened many lives?

Fresh air is the best tonic?

Today is the best time to begin to build for health?

OLD IRON WANTED

Will pay highest price for iron, delivered at once

Hides, Chickens, Eggs wanted

J. S. GOTT

Depot Street Berea, Ky.
(Ad. 45.)



Spring Suits

Are here in all styles and color. Also many other spring goods are arriving daily . . .

CALL AND SEE

Gott Brothers

Main street

Berea, Ky.

7:00-8:00 p. m. Harmonia, Choral Classes.

9. Wednesday:

9:30-9:50 a. m. Department Chapels.

3:50-5:30 p. m. Cabinet.

6:30-7:30 p. m. Free Vesper Hour.

10. Thursday:

9:30-10:30 a. m. Department Lectures, College: Humphrey; Normal: Lewis; Academy: Cunningham; Vocational: J. Robertson; Foundation School: Whittaker.

3:50-5:30 p. m. Prudential Committee.

6:30-7:30 p. m. Dormitory Prayer Meetings.

7:30-8:30 p. m. Church Prayer Meeting.

11. Friday:

9:30-9:50 a. m. Department Conferences.

6:30-7:30 p. m. Vesper Socials, Callis, Vesper Exhibition.

7:40-9:10 p. m. General Faculty: (7:40 Roll Call; 9:10, Adornment.) Report of Commission on Rural Community Centers.



We have made special preparations for our Summer business. Our line was never so complete.

Fish's

A LETTER FROM THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY

Frankfort, Ky., April 10, 1917.
To the People of Kentucky:

We believe that the study of God's Word is necessary to develop strong Christian character, that every person ought to have the blessings that result from such study and that the Sunday-school is an efficient agency for the promotion of systematic Bible study.

We note with interest the fact that the Kentucky Sunday-school Association has designated Sunday, May 6th, as the fourth "Go-to-Sunday-school Day," when it is expected that One Million people will attend the Sunday-schools of the State. We congratulate the Association upon the great work it has done in making greater and better Sunday-schools for a Greater and Better Kentucky.

Believing implicitly in the great work that is being done in our Sunday-schools, and desirous of encouraging the efforts of those who are contributing their time, energy and money to this great cause, we unite in the invitation to all Kentuckians, as well as the visitors within our borders, to attend the Sunday-school of their choice on May 6th, 1917.

We hope that every Sunday-school will so carefully observe this day that there may be the largest attendance ever known in the State, and that all visitors will receive such a cordial welcome they will become regular members of the Sunday-school. Let us make this the beginning of a new era in the Sunday-school work of Kentucky.

W. E. Settle, John D. Carroll, Guy Thomas, Ernest S. Clarke, Flem D. Sampson, Shackelford Miller, Rollin Hunt, Wm. Rogers Clay.

PONY STALLION

George Junior: Fifty-two inches high, will render services at the farm of C. A. Moore, one and one-half miles north of Berea on the Dixie Highway. Fee \$5.00 for living colt.

George W. Moore, Berea, Ky. ad-46.

M. WIDES

the General Dealer, gives notice that Scrap iron and other Junk have advanced in price. Wanted, 20 Cars or More!

Scrap Iron, Heavy Copper, Light Copper, Heavy Red Brass, Heavy Yellow Brass, Light Brass Zinc, Lead, Beef Hides, Horse Hides, Pony and Colt Hides, No. 1 Sheep Skins, Rags, No. 1 Rubber, No. 2 Rubber, Auto Casings.

Also buy eggs and poultry at highest market prices. Call me before selling. Am paying more than any one else in town. If you can't deliver, I will call for your goods. Phones 363 & 297 RICHMOND, KY.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing

AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

FOR SALE

Chestnut Street Property

Seven room house, basement, cistern, good lot, fine location.

Easy terms if sold at once

SCRUGGS & GOTT

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Phone 34 or 36

Berea, Ky.

Your investment in real estate today promises to your children what your father's investment thirty years ago would have meant to you

COME TO BERE A

We have a very complete line of farms, town and suburban property and some good business opportunities.

Come in and talk it over with us.

DEAN & STAFFORD

Office in Berea Bank and Trust Company Building

Berea

Kentucky

Loyalty

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right."
—Lincoln.

A state of War has been thrust upon us. A united Nation in this solemn hour calmly faces the future with that confidence born of complete faith in American Ideals. The Berea Bank & Trust Company stands united with every member of this community and Country to co-operate in every way possible in resisting any attempt to abrogate American Freedom, Justice and Honor.

BEREA BANK & TRUST CO.

Main Street, Berea, Ky.

The Citizen

A family Newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
C. H. WERTENBERGER, Managing Editor

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IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from Page One)

purchase the flag, which is ten by eighteen feet. Speeches were made by Virgil P. Smith, Will Waddle, and Judge R. C. Tarter. R. B. Waddle acted as chairman. A band of twenty pieces furnished the music. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the crowd sang "America."

Monday there will be a flag raising and general patriotic celebration on the square. The citizens of the city have purchased an immense flag that will fly from a pole eighty-five feet long. Edwin P. Morrow will make the principal address.

Norway has more reindeer than it has horses.

The world's richest tin mine is one in Tasmania.

WORLD NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

diminished violence with the result undecided. The British troops have forged ahead slightly, but the Germans have rushed up thousands of reserves and hurled them into repeated counter attacks without heed to the fearful toll of lives.

The British official communication says:

"An attack made by the enemy during the day upon our new positions between Monchy-le-Preux and the Scarpe river was completely repulsed. The hostile artillery has been active on both banks of the Scarpe. There was great activity in the air and during the night bombs were dropped with effect on a number of points behind the enemy's lines, causing several fires and in one case a large explosion. Three enemy trains also were hit by our bombs.

"The enemy fought hard to protect the points attacked. In the course of the fighting ten German airplanes were brought down and ten others driven down out of control. Fifteen of our machines are missing."

There are increasing evidences daily of how the German higher command is using the name of Field Marshal von Hindenburg in an effort to sustain the morale of the German fighting men, which was lowered by the retreat from the Somme and the successful launching of the British and French offensive actions. Prisoners recently taken also tell how von Hindenburg continues to be held up to the German population as a whole as the man in whom it must repose confidence and hope of final victory.

Germans Discouraged.

The recent retreat was explained by the desire of the German command to take up a position in the famous Hindenburg line, and prisoners now say that when it becomes known in

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

Germany that the British have turned this position and taken possession of several miles of it south of Arras, great depression will be caused.

Civilians as well as soldiers placed great faith in this line, on which they say millions upon millions of marks have been spent. They had been told the line was so invulnerable that the Germans could sit in it for the remainder of the war. The German class of 1919, it is learned, is being called up, but is still in training.

The old German soldier who was taken prisoner was asked if he thought the boys of this class were too young to make soldiers. He replied: "No, they are just as good an age as any other for cannon fodder, and that's all we are now."

This man was an artilleryman and had been much impressed with the strength and accuracy of the British fire. He said that if the British continued it, the Germans would have to fall back again.

All the German commanders seem impressed with the necessity of continuously exhorting their men to make further efforts. A recently found order of one of the army commanders, General von Schubert, has many striking phrases along that line, among them the following:

"Soldiers, look around you. The destruction of towns, fields, forests and plains which you see threatens our fatherland and that to a still greater degree, if we do not conquer. We are fighting for hearth and home here as much as if we were keeping our watch on the Rhine. It is our duty to keep that which has been bought with the blood of so many of our brave comrades. Meet all attacks against you with German fortitude. Be hard as steel, as your emperor expects and we shall conquer because we must."

Greek King May Quit.

London, May 1.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Athens says the correspondent has trustworthy information that King Constantine is considering abdicating in favor of the crown prince. The dispatch adds that under the influence of German agents among his entourage, however, the decision of the king may be changed.

EASTERN KENTUCKY NEWS LETTERS

(Continued from Page Eight)

Point Leavel.—Edd Simpson has a new ford.—A baby boy was born to Mr. and Mrs. Mack Henderson the 26th.—Mrs. O. M. Barr spent a few days this week with Mrs. J. T. Thompson.

LETCHER COUNTY

Polly

Polly, April 31.—Elder J. R. Peters filled his regular appointment Sunday. — First Lieutenant Townsel Adams of Company D is at Whitesburg recruiting soldiers. — The farmers here are getting along with their work nicely. —The ginseng growers of this county are having fine success. — Bristol Taylor sold about \$3,500 worth of dried seng last year. He had about one-fourth of an acre. — S. M. Banks of Dongola attended meeting here Sunday. — The Rev. McGowan preached at the Camp Branch Chapel Sunday and Sunday night. — The people of Letcher are leasing their oil and gas rights with the expectation of having wells drilled within a year. — Food stuff is selling high here. Flour, \$16 per bbl.; sugar, 12c per lb.; meat, 25c; lard, 20c; corn, \$1.50 per bu.—A doctor from Jenkins was called to see Blaine Crose who has been afflicted for two or three years. — Elder Dave Maggard, John H. Blair, and Charlie Blair will preach a funeral at the Sam Blair graveyard Sunday. — The Circuit Court has sentenced two to the State Prison this term.—The fourth Sunday in May will be the regular communion services of the Regular Primitive Baptist. The people are invited to attend at that date. — "The Wanderer" is a wonderful story. It seems as though someone that does not take The Citizen would like to read it. Subscribe and don't miss a single issue.

Birth Registration Is Most Important

Prepared by Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor

Birth registration has assumed a new, and in some cases tragic, importance in the light of the European war. Hundreds of families in our country have suddenly realized that the absence of a birth record is a grave omission which may have the most serious result.

One little true story is typical of many incidents which have happened since the first of August, 1914. The young son of a Washington family, just graduated from one of the big American colleges in the spring of that year, had gone to France to study. He was comfortably settled in a small French village, learning the language, when suddenly news came that war had been declared. The authorities of the village demanded of all strangers evidence of their nationality. This American had no evidence save personal letters, and he was suspected of being a German spy. In haste he cabled for a passport, but when it came this was not sufficient.

"Where is your birth certificate?" inquired the officer, and the young man could only admit that he had none. But he cabled again to his father for help, and the father hurriedly instituted a search for the boy's birth record. It happened at the time of the boy's birth the family had been living in a state and a city where births were registered, so the precious record was found a copy sent abroad.

A birth certificate may be important in the ordinary concerns of everyday life. It is the one indisputable proof of inheritance. Good state laws must provide the machinery for registration, but the completeness of the records must depend, ultimately, on the interest of parents.

Even yet the birth records in this country are far from complete. No state, and probably no city, has absolutely perfect registration. Only in the New England states, and in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota and the District of Columbia are the records accepted by the census bureau.

Birth registration is one of those fundamental matters of infant welfare to which many communities are turning their attention during Baby Week, and one of the most valuable bits of follow-up work after a Baby Week is the conducting of a birth-registration test. Such a test, carried out by a local volunteer committee, has been devised by the Children's bureau, and is valuable not only in revealing the facts but in bringing home to the community the importance of registration.

Money-making Opportunity in Gilpin-Eureka

Opportunity never knocked harder at your door than it is doing today in this announcement. The progress of the world, whether at war or peace depends upon the mineral producing industry. Without gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc, where would the world be today?

If you want to make money, safely and quickly, select a good, established mineral producing company. Purchase some of its stock at the initial offering price. Put One Hundred Dollars or more into it; salt the stock away and await the interesting and profitable developments, with an opportunity to double your money.

The Gilpin-Eureka Mines Co. is selling a limited amount of its Treasury stock at the special price of fifty cents per share (par value \$1 per share) for the purpose of doubling its present output and for other expansion. The Gilpin-Eureka is an established and producing gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc property at Central City, Col., 40 miles from Denver. The main-shaft is down 680 feet below the surface in rich ore bodies, increasing with depth. Adjoining mine is working 1800 feet below surface and has produced \$10,000,000.

Senator A. E. Stricklett of Kentucky is president of the company. **HIGHEST BANKING AND OTHER REFERENCES.** The stock is being rapidly subscribed. A limited amount only is for sale at the special price of fifty cents per share; can be purchased on installment payments, one-fourth down, balance in 3 monthly payments. Act today or pay a higher quotation. Send in your subscription at fifty cents per share for any number of shares desired or write today for free illustrated folder and Expert Mining Engineer Report, just completed by the well-known firm of Isbell & Simonson.

INFORMATION BLANK

GEORGE W. PLATT, Treasurer
501-502 First National Bank Bldg.
Covington, Ky.

Without obligation on my part, send me GILPIN-EUREKA illustrated folder and copy of Mining Engineer Report.

Name _____
Street Address _____
City and State _____

Berlin Newspapers Held Up.
Copenhagen (via London), May 1.—No Berlin newspapers have arrived here for two days. Such stoppages are often preliminary to important military developments.

60%

Mr. Farmer, is all we want and we have the money to supply your wants and needs. The future prosperity of our country depends on the activity of our farmers during the next few months.

OUR GOVERNMENT

Has made a strong appeal to the farmers of our land to put in as large acreage as possible to help in our great task of feeding the world, and asks every one of us to help as much as possible. If you need money to make your crops or if you would like to put in an extra field or two, we will be glad to furnish you the money. Our plan is simple and our co-operation should be worth something to you. It's a great opportunity for us all.

Think It Over --- Let's Support Our Government

and all join hands in making continued prosperity for the greatest of all nations.

Berea National Bank

JOHN W. WELCH, President

JOHN L. GAY, Cashier

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

PIG DAY

Next Saturday morning, May 5, at 10:00 o'clock at the Berea National Bank, the Bank will give away some pigs to the Agricultural Club members. All boys who are expecting to raise a pig should be present. Mr. Kercher, our State Agent, will be present, and will speak to the boys. The parents of the boys are also invited. The pigs will go into sections where there are boys in agricultural clubs who wish to raise pigs.

MORE PUMPKINS FOR FOOD

Let me urge upon you the importance of planting more pumpkins this year. Pumpkins make good human food as well as splendid feed for hogs and cows. Plant the rich spots and fence corners in pumpkins.

R. J. Engle, one of Berea's merchants, sees and realizes the importance of planting pumpkin seed, so he has been giving away seed, and has a few more on hand now. Call and see him at once and get a pocket full of seed.

Our merchants are ready to help—call and see them.

CORN GROWING IN EASTERN KENTUCKY

My Dear Farmer:

You may not have planted your corn yet, but it is about time to begin thinking about cultivation. Read the following suggestions carefully. I believe that by following them you will be able to increase the yield of corn over what the land usually grows.

Cultivation

Unless the land should become "run together" by too much rain, it is best to cultivate as shallow as possible. Deeper cultivations are necessary when the soil has become packed from excessive rains. Three inches is deep enough for the first cultivation; later cultivations should not be deeper than two inches unless weeds and grass are doing damage. Shallow cultivation is less wasteful of moisture, and it allows the roots of the crop to feed closer to the surface. In many cases cultivation should be started before corn is up. Early cultivations will kill many weeds and thus give the corn an earlier start.

All cultivations should be done with a tool having as many feet as possible. Such a tool will stir the surface much more thoroughly than will a double shovel, and it is possible with such tools to cultivate as shallow as necessary. Shallow cultivation cannot be done with tools having less than four or five stirring points. The 14 tooth harrow or the spring tooth cultivator may be used to good advantage on smooth land. If the land is very rough or stony, something stronger like the 4 shovel plow made like a double shovel will be found best.

The land should be stirred after each heavy rain. Make it a rule to cultivate as soon as the soil is dry enough after every heavy rain. Continue cultivation till the corn shades the soil all over the field. Don't quit cultivating too soon. The main purpose of cultivation is to keep down weeds, for weeds are the worst enemy of a corn crop.

With best wishes for your success, I am

Very truly yours,

ROBT. F. SPENCE, County Agent.

PLAN FOR FARMERS' EFFORT DURING COMING SEASON

Food and feed should be grown to as nearly a normal crop as possible, in the aggregate, which means diversity of crop production and not specialization in a few crops. In other words farmers should grow the same staple crops that they have always grown but with more efficiency, that production may be brought as near the maximum as possible.

We offer the following as a suggestive plan for the agricultural effort in the State for the coming crop season:

1. City people should make their back yard and vacant lot gardens produce as many vegetables as possible.

2. The general farmer should not this year plunge into the growing of truck crops, but should do his utmost in producing staples. The truck farmer should work to his maximum in the production of vegetables for the market garden supply and the general farmer should see to it that staple foods and feeds (corn, wheat, oats, hay, soy beans, cow peas, and live stock) are produced more and better than ever before.

3. Every farmer should have a good home garden which shall pro-

duce vegetables for home use, for storage and canning for winter's use, and a surplus to be used in any emergency that may arise.

4. Special attention should be given the farm poultry yard. The flock should be housed better next winter, so that hens may produce more eggs on less feed than ever before. A little bit of housing will mean a great many more eggs. If possible add a few more pullets to the flock to be kept over winter. Produce fertile eggs during the summer months. Preserve some in water glass for use next winter.

5. The winter wheat crop is going to be a short one. Every field that can be harvested at near an even break in cost of production should be allowed to stand till harvest. At the present price a field that promises even a small yield per acre should be left for the reaper. Other fields should be put in some other food or feed crop that will mature within the season; such as corn, soy beans, buckwheat, cow peas, millet, sorghum, etc. We recommend especially corn, buckwheat, soy beans, or cow peas. Every farm should grow a few acres of soy beans for seed and for food.

6. Farmers should save seed for next year's crop regardless of high prices. Those most essential to provide are:

- All kinds of garden seeds.
- Wheat.
- Soy beans and cow peas.
- Clovers, especially crimson. (Farmers having crimson clover growing now should be sure to save seed.)

7. Livestock (cattle, hogs, and sheep) should be given strong attention. The supply is far under the normal. Large numbers of immature animals, especially hogs, are put on the market today on account of high prices, and many good brood sows that should be kept on the farm are sold. Don't send pigs to market. If you have not the feed to mature them, sell them to your neighbor who has. Hogs this year should go to market at 200 or over.

Don't sell a brood sow that will raise a litter of pigs. A good sow will produce a thousand to two thousand pounds of pork in a season. Farmers should refrain from marketing calves. They should be developed to maturity. Jersey bull calves may be excepted.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Flour, Hay and Grain.
Flour—Winter patents \$13@13.50, winter fancy \$12.50@13, winter family, \$12@12.50, winter extras \$11@11.50, low grade \$10.50@11.

Corn—No. 3 white \$1.66, No. 3 yellow \$1.60, No. 3 mixed \$1.60, white ear \$1.65 @1.67, mixed ear \$1.59@1.61, yellow ear \$1.60@1.62.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$21.50@22, No. 2 \$21@21.50, No. 3 \$20@20.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$21@21.50, No. 2 \$20.50 @21, No. 1 clover \$19.50@20.

Oats—No. 2 white 75c, standard white 74½c, No. 3 white 74c, No. 4 white 73c, No. 3 mixed 73½c.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$3@3.02, No. 3 red \$2.92@2.96, No. 4 red \$2.75@2.85.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 47c, centralized creamery extras 44c, firsts 42c, seconds 40c, dairy fancy 30c.

Eggs—Prime firsts 33c, firsts 32½c, ordinary 31½c, seconds 30c.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 1½ lb and under, 48@50c; fryers, over 1½ lb, 30c; fowls, 5 lbs and over 20½c; under 5 lbs, 20½c; roosters, 15c.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$9@11.50, butcher steers, extra \$10.50@11, good to choice \$10@10.50, common to fair \$7@9.50; heifers, extra \$10.25@10.75, good to choice \$9.50@10.25, common to fair \$7 @9.25; cows, extra \$8.50@9.25, good to choice \$7.50@8.50, common to fair \$5.75@7.25; canners, \$5@6; stockers and feeders \$6@9.50.

Bulls—Bologna \$8@9.25, fat bulls \$9.25@10.

Calves—Extra \$11.25@11.50, fair to good \$10@11, common and large \$6 @9.50.

Sheep—Extra \$11.75@12, good to choice \$11@11.50, common to fair \$8 @11.50, sheared \$7@10.

Be Careful With Pork.

It is not safe to eat any form of pork in the raw state, including dried or smoked sausages and ham. All pork used as food should be cooked thoroughly, as otherwise trichinosis is likely to result. Cooking kills the minute organisms which cause this deadly disease and makes them harmless when subject to a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit or higher. To be safe, cook pork well, until it has lost its red color through all portions.—Exchange.

HOME DEPARTMENT

Since the declaration of war the following persons have met in consultation with President Frost to talk over what one current magazine names "The New Thrift." To discuss foods, Miss Sperry, Miss Fisher, Miss Merrill, Miss Disney; to discuss clothing, Miss Merrow and Miss Berg.

The result of their thought on these two subjects, which are of such special interest to all women at this time, is here given briefly in a few clear rules—though each of these rules is itself worthy a column.

Much could be saved to most households by more careful buying of foods. There are three ways of learning to buy more carefully:

1. Make a study of food values, that is, learn what things are equal in nutrient to what other things, what foods may be substituted for more costly things which have been commonly used, what foods really "feed" the body. This study might be taken up by the woman's clubs or neighborhood groups or wherever women gather and talk; and there are books or pamphlets to be had from nearly all libraries as well as from the United States Government Department of the Interior.

2. Make a study of the market, the prices of foods, the comparative cost of foods nearly alike in nutritive value. The cost of food stuffs varies from year to year from the conditions of crops, the amounts exported, and other causes. If beans are high this year and you do not raise beans, the cost of rice or some other similar substitute for light bread can be found. Do not buy for one meal at a time, or one day or one week, but plan to buy in larger

quantities the staples that will keep, watching the market to buy them at the lowest prices. Avoid buying fruits or vegetables that are not in season. They are always expensive and seldom up to standard in quality. This is also a good subject for women to study together.

3. Plan meals ahead, which means making less expensive foods wholesome and appetizing, and avoid a thoughtless running out at the last moment to get something extra with which to piece out a meal. Choose foods not because they are fashionable or because everyone is having them, but choose simpler foods, plan fewer dishes to the meal, and have each and every one better cooked. Thorough preparation, slower cooking, greater care, will make wholesome and appetizing the cheaper cuts of meat, cereals, dried fruits, and many less costly foods which are ruined and made indigestible by hasty, careless cooking. Have or make a fireless cooker and you can use and enjoy many more of the cheaper foods.

In addition to these points two other means of saving were suggested. First, to use all left-overs. Learn to make all untouched food serve again in soups or stews or salads or hashes. And use the last scrap or waste by raising a few chickens, so providing to some extent the eggs and meat for the family table.

Then be sure to plant a garden. Every back yard can be made to add something to the family table, better and cheaper vegetables than could be bought in the store, and an added variety of food, even if only a few things are grown.

Four good general rules for care and saving in dress were brought

out:

1. Learn to buy material and clothing. Wide materials are cheaper than narrow even if they cost more at first, because they cut to so much better advantage; and they are usually better in quality and will last longer. It is cheaper and better to buy good material, take care of it, and wear it longer than to buy what costs less at the first but soon loses color or soon wears out. Get away from buying unusual colors or weaves, and that you will not wish to wear after a little because they will be entirely out of style. Watch for the sales that come a little late each season. Often a good thing can be bought a little later for what a cheaper thing cost when the season opened. And if you do not buy your winter clothes in the early fall or your spring hat before Easter you can often afford a much better article when you do buy it. Watch for sales of household goods, white goods, table and bed linen, etc. These sales come usually in February or August and mean a big saving to the housewife who plans ahead to get her needed supplies then. So much for buying.

2. Make your own clothes. It means a saving of from one-third to one-half and it means better clothes. Making nearly all the garments in a woman's or child's wardrobe is not hard. It can be learned by anyone who can find the time to put upon it and a saving of one-third to one-half of the price of clothes is very good pay for many half-hours that would otherwise go to waste. Read and watch the fashions, keep alert for ideas.

3. Learn to save patterns. The price of paper is going up, and the price of patterns is going up too. It is no longer good economy to buy a new paper pattern for each new

dress or waist or skirt. A little idea of designing, a little skill and attention, will help a woman to take a simple, good waist and skirt pattern and change it with tucks and pleats and gathers to serve again and again for very different costumes.

4. Make over and use the materials you already have. Take stock of all the clothes you now have and go down into your trunk for those you didn't quite like and laid aside. Look them over and think how you or someone else can use them. Learn to clean in different ways, by careful washing for some materials or the use of benzine or ether or chalk for fragile things. Plan them over, and you will often find yourself with a dress as good as new at almost no cost.

PLANTING SPINACH.

A Favorite Crop Grown For Greens, and All Gardeners Should Plant It.

Spinach is perhaps the most favorite crop grown for greens, and every home gardener should plant it. Around Norfolk, Va., and to the south of it large areas are cut at any time through the winter when the fields are not frozen or covered with snow. North of the latitude of Norfolk spinach can be planted in the autumn and carried over the winter by mulching with straw or leaves. The seed should be sown in drills one foot apart at the rate of one ounce to 100 feet of row, or ten to twelve pounds per acre. A rich loam is required for success.

There is perhaps no other garden crop which gives as much satisfaction as spinach. Ordinarily it occupies the land during the autumn and winter and does not interfere therefore with the production of summer vegetables. Three or four ounces of seed planted in the autumn after the summer crop has been harvested will produce an abundance of greens for the average family during the late autumn and early spring.

Make Us Responsible For Your Tires

You don't have to "shop" among tire dealers to get the exact tire you want,

—nor buy one make of tire for your rear wheels and another make for your front wheels;

—but you can get exactly the tires which will give you the lowest-cost-per-mile of service among the five different types of United States Tires.

And then you can hold one company—the United States Tire Company—responsible for the result,

—which is much simpler than trying to fix the responsibility on two tire companies through two different dealers.

There are five to choose from,

—one for every need of price and use,

—and every one a tire of supreme service and low-mileage-cost.

United States Tires Are Good Tires

A Tire for Every Need of Price and Use—
'Nobby' 'Chain'
'Royal Cord'
'Usco' 'Plain'

United States Tubes and Tire Accessories Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR MAY 6

JESUS THE SERVANT OF ALL

LESSON TEXT—John 13:1-15.
GOLDEN TEXT—And whosoever of you will be the chiefest, shall be servant of all.—Mat. 23:11.

This lesson is really a continuation of the latter part of the lesson of last week, for the glory of Jesus is his unselfishness whereby he wrought out redemption for mankind.

I. Selfishness Amid Holy Surroundings (vv. 1-11). The world does not appreciate Jesus. It never has. "His own," the Jews, did not appreciate him. We are considering him today as he was about to depart from the world that had despised and rejected him to one that appreciated him (Heb. 1:6). The development. Verse 2 tells of the Satanic suggestion that came to the heart of Judas. In it was personal desire, and, connected with it, human conspiracy. The coming to this upper room has been pointed out by a man bearing a pitcher (Mk. 14:12-16), the pitcher being suggestive of the Holy Spirit which was about to come in the place of the visible Christ, and it is in the midst of such sacred surroundings as this that Satan enters the hearts of students. This is a suggestion as to the power of environment. Environment is an aid, but it does not produce effective safety. No moment is too holy for Satanic suggestion. Jesus knew that the hour was come when he was to depart out of the world. "Having loved his own, he loved them to the end." Even though the Father had given all things into his hands, still it was necessary for him to teach the disciples once more, and finally, the lesson of humility. He knew and remembered the strife among the disciples (Luke 22:24-28). Doctor Bonard's famous dream, analyzing zeal as being made up of ambition, pride and elements other than the love of God is worthy of consideration in this connection. We need to realize the danger of selfishness even in our service for God. Have we examined our motives? If the consequences of our superiority, either of rank or ability, tempts us to shirk the lowliest of services, it is time for God's children to recall this scene, and remember that "the servant is not greater than his Lord." Peter's strong protest (v. 8) brings out the fact that the washing by Christ of the disciples' feet was deeper than merely the outward application of water (See Rom. 8:9).

II. Service, the Evidence of Divine Humility (vv. 12-15). (1) This service was tender. Jesus had all things (v. 3), yet he became the servant of all. (2) It was for all. All needed a washing. All the disciples needed to learn, and all servants must learn, to obey. (3) It signified sanctification. We are saved once for all, but we are constantly being stained by our contact with sin in the world; hence the need of renewed cleansing. New light reveals new need of cleansing. (4) It signified deity. Jesus read the thoughts of his disciples. He became their servant that in years to come they might know the meaning of service. He became their example, and in years to come they remembered his knowledge and service. (5) It was for "his own." The disciples did not know what it was he had done to them. Little do we understand oftentimes what it is the Lord has done to us. Jesus set them an example whereby he would remove the dirt of crime, self-seeking and every manifestation of selfishness from their sin-stained souls. We may call Jesus Lord and Master, and it is well that we do so, for Master and Lord he is indeed, but, if we call him so, let us not do aught that make him in our lives what we call him with our lips. The idea here emphasized has given rise to much religious literature. "The Imitation of Christ" by Thomas à Kempis, is the most popular book in the world next to the Bible.

"Verily, verily, I say unto you" (v. 16). This introduction shows how important Christ considered his teaching at this point. "The servant is not greater than his Lord" (See Matt. 10:24; Luke 6:40; 22:27). If the Lord bent to this lowly service, certainly they, the servants, should not think it beneath them to do likewise, nor should the one that is sent (an apostle) consider himself greater than he that sent him. John, who wrote this epistle, was one of the apostles guilty of an unholy strife for power and position, and desirous of bringing fire down upon those who did not acknowledge and follow Jesus, but he became a marvel of love and tenderness.

Knowing and doing are the twin pillars of the Christian faith upon which the house of happiness is built. Such service is not egotistical.

It is this that has proved the superiority of Christianity over all the religions of the world.

If we seek to do service for others, then we have the right to call Jesus Master and Lord, but if we seek honor rather than to be humbly useful, we shall have no right to call him thus.

This instance made a deep impression upon Peter, as can be seen from the striking illusion in his first epistle (1 Pet. 5:5 B. V.).

Address of DEAN FRANCIS O. CLARK on Winning the War by Farm Work

Must Increase Products One-half and Not Raise Price. More Winter Food. More Beans and Peas.

Perhaps the greatest test of an educated man is his ability to meet emergencies, and to help others act wisely under trying circumstances.

We are all aware of the fact that our nation now faces the greatest emergency in the life of this generation, that our ability to qualify ourselves to supply the needs of our nation may largely determine our future progress. I have made several long trips through the states of Tennessee and Kentucky to find out what the leaders regarded as the greatest needs of our time. Our Mr. Montgomery arrived about one-half hour before I met him and he gave me the message sent out by the government. The first request of the commission from France and England is that the U. S. take over the responsibility of producing the food necessary to feed the armies on the battle fields. This means that we must increase by one-half our production of staple food supplies. The last year's food production in the U. S. was about nine billion dollars, and we must be ready to ship abroad half this amount.

This increase in production must be brought about without increasing the cost. It is unfair to force the high prices on the government at this time, and we should always keep in mind the fact that the government could fix the price on all of our products. President Wilson says that this will not be done if we can produce this surplus at a moderate cost. Otherwise, the government will be compelled to take hold of all the crops we produce and set the price. Then the government will immediately take hold of all hogs and cattle and the price of beans, etc., will be set at so much per pound and no more. At least one-half of the food in our local stores is produced out of the state of Kentucky. Each state must produce for itself enough to maintain its people and the surplus can be sent to the government. This will mean the greatest production that the people of Kentucky have ever undertaken.

The difficulty that we encounter in this increased production is that we are not accustomed to producing enough of the foods that we use in mid-winter. It is customary for our people to have more beans, vegetables, etc., than they can consume

in season and then be compelled to buy the same class of foods in mid-winter.

Flour and sugar are two staple products that will be absolutely out of reach of the average consumer. We must grow our own sweetening and bread; this means the increasing of our sorghum crop, or our buckwheat crop and of all other kinds of grains that can be used in bread. The standard to be desired is that each county, locality and each state will be able to feed itself without importing the large amounts of flour, beans, sugar and canned goods that we have been accustomed to. Each county should have an organization of business men and farmers who will definitely make plans to discuss and provide for the emergency in the following ways:

1. Increase the acreage and the methods of cultivating staple foods crops.
2. Supply labor where needed.
3. Supply capital where needed.
4. Organize for economy in harvesting and conserving crops.
5. Arrange for transportation and marketing these crops.
6. Plan economy in all matters of home consumption.

In many sections the young men who do not work will be put in jail and then have the working statute applied. It is a genuine case of "work if we wish to eat." This county committee should decide upon the products that the county may best plan to ship out. For instance, one county should concentrate on sweet potatoes, another on Irish potatoes, another on soy beans, cow peas or some other definite crop.

In many sections, the bankers and business men should co-operate in the buying of seed, fertilizer, pea thrashers, canners and store houses, thus assisting the farmers on the different sections of the county to care for this surplus. The price of meat will make it necessary for many of our people to use more plants of the legume class, such as peas, beans, etc.

Corn is high in fat, and is not a complete food, but corn and beans together would make a complete balanced food and feed an army. Our house wives must give special attention to the problem of cooking in an attractive way such crops as cow peas and soy beans. A bushel of either of these contains twice as

much food as a bushel of corn, and can be produced at less expense than two bushels of corn.

The wheat supply in our country is very short and these legume crops of the pea family may be ground into meal, which, when mixed with corn meal, will make a new kind of bread of very high quality.

We must not plow up our meadows for these new crops for the supply of hay will be very high and the supply short. We must save all of our hay and grass land and use the available barren land for these new crops. The average farmer can make a fair crop of corn by working his crop about three times a season, while these new crops will demand at least five workings if they are to be successful.

The supply of seed for these staple crops is very low and we should arrange at once to purchase all the seed we can use from some reliable seed house. We must not enter into this new movement with the idea of getting rich. Each farmer must decide that it is wiser to help feed the armies of Europe than to furnish a son to die in the trenches. It is probably true that the conscription bill will pass both houses of our national government within a few hours and this will certainly mean an increase in the number of men that will be called upon in our own section. Kentucky has now enlisted but 17 per-cent. of the men that will be needed. It is a very interesting and important fact to keep in mind that the young men who volunteer their services for work on the farms are not likely to be drafted into the army. All patriotic young men should be willing to work on the farms for the same wages that they will receive if they went to the army, which is \$15.00 a month and keep.

There are many young men now in schools and colleges, at Berea and elsewhere, who do not spend the summers at home on the farm because they say the farm does not produce the surplus which can be sold and turned into money to pay college bills. We now have a great opportunity to show our patriotism, develop our farms, and bring our country to the front. May we not count on every man from Berea taking hold of this movement as a genuine opportunity and a chance for service?

FARMERS!

(Continued from Page One)

things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice, it involves.

These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting,—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are cooperating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufacturing fires in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford the men, the materials, or the machinery to make.

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more profitable and more efficient than ever and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and

the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, great international, Service Army,—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nations as the men under fire.

I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are cooperating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of food stuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food alike for the armies and the people now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effective cooperation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately

to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty,—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant food stuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

The Government of the United States and the governments of the several States stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great Democracy and we shall not fall short of it!

This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our food stuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	SPRING TERM		
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 28.....	15.75	17.75	18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 2 ...	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for Term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each ..	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Spring Term opens March 28th. Rooms nearly all taken. Don't come unless room is engaged by a dollar sent to your friend, the Secretary.

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employees, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rest the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant let me suggest the motto, "Small profits and quick service;" and to the ship-builder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does; the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great Service Army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employees that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

Let me suggest, also, that every-one who creates or cultivates a gar-

den helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give us prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

THE SUPREME TEST OF THE NATION HAS COME. WE MUST ALL SPEAK, ACT, AND SERVE TOGETHER!

Woodrow Wilson

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

We are authorized to announce

L. C. POWELL

Of Sand Gap, Ky., as a candidate for Sheriff of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce

H. F. MINTER

Of McKee, Ky., as a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary August 4, 1917. (Ad. 5.)

We are authorized to announce

A. D. BOWMAN

of Island City, Ky., as a candidate for County Court Clerk of Owsley County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary August 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce

W. E. JOHNSON

Of Berea, Ky., as a candidate for Assessor of Madison County, subject to the action of the Republican Party. Primary, Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

We are authorized to announce

H. H. BROCK

Of Richmond, Ky., as a candidate for re-election for County Superintendent of Education of Madison County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party. Primary, Aug. 4, 1917. ad-5.

JACKSON COUNTY

Carico

Carico, April 30.—Bro. James Lunsford held a protracted meeting last week and had five additions to the church.—Mrs. Joe Tussey is improving slowly.—Mrs. Cora Roberts killed a large copperhead snake in their yard last week.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Holt, a fine boy, recently.—Harve Pruitt lost a fine cow last week.—Mrs. Craft is slowly improving.—Corn is selling at \$1.50 per bushel and is scarce at the price.—Mrs. Jess Williams caught a salmon last week that was 18 inches long.

Sand Gap

Sand Gap, April 28.—Farmers are quite busy trying to get in "bumper" crops in order to help feed the Allies that they might put a "finishing touch" on Germany.—Owing to the cool, dry weather, plants, etc., are thriving slowly and the ground is so hardened that plowing is almost an impossibility.—Sunday-school here is reorganized and under the able instruction of sincere and experienced leaders; we trust it may rapidly advance.—Sunday-school at Durham Ridge is reported to be progressing nicely.—Mrs. Brockman, who has rheumatism so badly, is but slowly improving.—Her son, Jesse Brockman, is also very poorly.—Mrs. Nannie Brockman, wife of Birdgus Brockman, died at her home near here the 21st inst., of tuberculosis. She was a patient sufferer and bore her long illness with marked fortitude; the husband and four children have our profound sympathy in this, their sad bereavement; besides several relatives, she leaves a host of friends, who sorrowfully regret her untimely death.—Mr. and Mrs. Kirby of Colorado recently visited relatives and are now at Berea, where Mr. Kirby underwent an operation for appendicitis.—Mrs. Martha Robinson came to visit her sick sister, Mrs. Brockman and remained until after her death, returning to her home in Hamilton, O., Monday.—The Baptist Church has purchased a nice church bell.

Herd

Herd, April 24.—Huey Farmer and Garnett Wyrick, both of this place, left last Sunday for Turkey Foot where they expect to seek employment.—Mrs. Mary Anderson and Mrs. Debby and Martha Farmer made a business trip to McKee last Thursday.—Mrs. Mary Farmer and daughter, Myrtle, paid Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Shepherd a visit last Sunday.—S. H. Farmer of Lexington was with home folks from Saturday until Monday of last week.—E. B. Flannery's family, who have been down with measles, are able to be out again.—The Rev. James Pennington will preach at Mt. Gilead on Sunday of our next regular church time. Everybody come out and hear Mr. Pennington.—Willard Simpson, the little son of Riley Simpson, is sick.—Bige Anderson and family, who have been at Hamilton for some

time, are back with home folks again. Robert Montgomery, who has been at Norwood, O., for some time, has returned home.

Grayhawk

Grayhawk, April 20.—Most all the people are pretty well up with their work.—Our school closed Friday with a good entertainment by the children, also a solo sung by Leonard Hunter which was hard to beat, and a speech by Dr. R. E. Bartlett that could not be excelled by any one.—Our Christian Endeavor meeting gets better all the time with better attendance.—J. B. Bing-ham sold J. H. Begley a cow for \$59.—J. H. Begley takes charge of the Jackson County paupers the first day of May.

Green Hall

Green Hall, April 30.—We have just had a splendid rain which was very badly needed.—Most all of the women around are housecleaning.—Elder Luther Bowling of Clay County held a meeting at Royal Oak school house Saturday a. m., one at Bethlehem Saturday p. m., and back at Royal Oak Sunday a. m. Everybody was well pleased with Elder Bowling and wants him to return again.—F. F. McCollum and wife attended church at Royal Oak Sunday and took dinner with N. W. Brewer.—Bunk Pierson and wife went to Rosse's Creek Friday and returned Sunday.

PERRY COUNTY

Hazard

Hazard, Apr. 26.—Street improvement bids were opened Monday; Kelley and Byers of Portsmouth, O., were the only bidders.—On resignation of Chief of Police Sexton and Policeman Horn the mayor appointed Walter P. Mayhew, Chief and John Horn policemen.—Dr. Brown of Arkansas visited his old home this week.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Mt. Vernon

Mt. Vernon, April 27.—Richard Mullins joined the National Guards at London.—A. G. Bartlett is hoping that he may be accepted in the Reserve Officers Corps.—On account of teachers attending the K. E. A. school was dismissed two days this week.—John G. Bethurum passed the examination and has been assigned to regular army as second lieutenant.

HARLAN COUNTY

Harlan

Harlan, April 27.—The Rev. C. D. Stevens, after two years of faithful service to our local Baptist Church, resigned to engage in general evangelistic work.—Rachel Woolum attempted suicide Saturday night with carbolic acid. The bottle was knocked from her hand before she succeeded in swallowing any of the acid.—Our schools closed Wednesday. There were 610 students present the last day against 275 last year.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Earnestville

Earnestville, April 30.—We had a good rain Saturday night which was needed very badly on account of wheat, oats and grass.—The Rev. Mr. Watson of Booneville will preach at Travelers Rest Saturday night and Sunday; it begins his regular appointments.—The Rev. Albert Bowman of Annville filled his regular appointment at New Hope last Saturday and Sunday.—C. T. Gabbard purchased a fine mule of Geo. Harvey of Blake for \$160.—Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gabbard were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mart Moore Sunday.—Messrs. C. T. Robert, and Lee Gabbard attended church at New Hope Sunday.—J. M. McQueen is making an addition and covering his house.—Mrs. Floyd Marcum, who has been very ill for a few days, is improving.—The Sunday-school at Travelers Rest is getting along nicely with Miss Hemphill as superintendent. The attendance is increasing, there being 70 last Sunday.

Pebworth

Pebworth, April 30.—The farmers were glad to see the rain as the ground was getting too hard to plow. There is little corn planting in this section.—Al Taylor had a log rolling last Thursday. A dozen men and two mules rolled a lot of logs together; also they did justice to the feast that always comes at noon on such occasions.—John Will Evan's baby is sick.—Wheeler Farley and W. A. Holcomb had about 65 panels of fence destroyed by fire Wednesday. The

fence has been replaced by new rails.—Miss Grace Sternberg has been visiting her grandfather, J. S. Combs, for the last week.—Misses Maude and Fannie Congleton visited friends and relatives at Heidelberg last Sunday.—Mrs. Clayton Congleton came in from Dayton, O., a few days ago.—Harve Ticey's horse got his foot fastened in a crack of the stall and strained his leg. This will put Harve behind a little with his plowing.—Miss Eva Steele is home from Heidelberg, where she has been attending the Buckwood Seminary.—Jim Malaer, Jim Arnold and a few others have fresh cows. So there will be plenty of milk and butter in this section despite the H. C. L.

Seoville

Seoville, April 27.—Sunday-school at Clifty is progressing nicely with very good attendance.—The Rev. T. F. Hale will preach at the Buck Creek Graded School house tomorrow night and Sunday morning.—Mrs. Henry Wynn of Logana was visiting relatives and friends here the latter part of last week.—Miss Florence Mainous has returned home from Ashland, where she has

and a well known citizen of our county. There are people who neglect reading a good newspaper. Try The Citizen and if you are dissatisfied, call on the correspondent at Island City and you will get your money back after reading it one year.

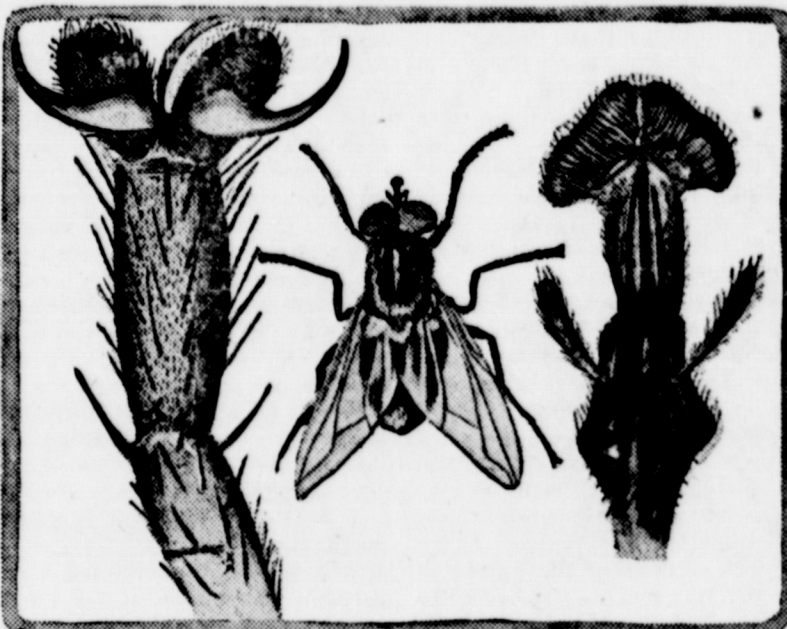
LEE COUNTY

Beattyville

Beattyville, April 30.—The Government boat, Gregory, came up from Lock 14 Saturday, remained over till Monday, when she left with two barges of coal of 200 tons each, for points down the river.—Miss Mary Ann Thomas returned from a week's visit at Irvine, where she has been visiting relatives.—Judge Green Kilburn, H. T. Beatty and I. McGuire went to Frankfort Friday to appear before the State Board of Equalization.—The farmers throughout the county are taking advantage of this splendid farming weather and are making things happen on their farms; large crops of everything will be planted this spring, as our people are getting more interested in farming than ever before.—Prof. O. M. Edwards, Misses Bertie Hieronymus,

YOUR WORST ENEMY

He Leaves a Trail of Disease and Death Everywhere



On the Left—Enlarged Picture of Fly's Foot. Center—The Fly Himself. Right—Fly's Tongue.

This is no mere sensational utterance; it is a cold statement of fact.

Listen to one of the most eminent scientists of the country, a man trained to weigh every word he says:

"Flies are conceived in iniquity, bred in filth and lead a life of crime. They occupy no place in the economy of man."

This is a strong indictment, but it is not a jot too strong.

The American people have come to realize the danger of the fly, and are campaigning strenuously against him.

Flies must be fought, and fought in the right way. To fight them is the duty of every community to its members, and of every individual to the community.

If this little buzzing menace does not strike you or yours, he will strike your neighbor. He will get his work in somewhere, as sure as fate.

More American soldiers were killed

in the Spanish-American war by flies than by bullets. They died from typhoid—fly-spread typhoid.

There is no glory in giving your health or your life as a sacrifice to ignorance and carelessness.

The fly is as busy in peace as in war. He doesn't stop to send an ultimatum.

There are 180,000 cases of typhoid in the United States in a year—and the fly is largely responsible for this terrible consequence.

Every year 70,000 infants under two years die in the United States from diarrhea and enteritis—and again the fly is responsible to a considerable extent for this fearful result.

The United States public health service has made exhaustive investigation into the life habits of the fly. The investigation shows that he more than deserves his bad reputation.

For Satisfaction and Quality Use

POTTS' GOLD DUST FLOUR

IT HAS NO EQUAL

been visiting her sister.—Mrs. Sanford Rowland and Aunt Susan Hale were the guests of Mrs. Charlie Peters last Sunday.

Island City

Island City, April 30.—The people are taking advantage of time this week planting corn.—Mrs. Laura Chesnut of Chestnutburg takes much delight in reading The Citizen around the fireside with her three boys, Lee, Clifton D., and Archie A.—Jane Bowman, the wife of Daniel Bowman, who has been ill from a complication of diseases for some time, died at the home of J. C. Gentry at Ethel. Her body was taken to the Union Cemetery where it was buried. She leaves a husband and many friends to mourn. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman were citizens of Berea for many years; we are in sympathy with the bereaved ones.—Walt Barker of Travelers Rest died April 19 of pneumonia. His body was buried near his home. He leaves a wife and children. We are in sympathy with them as Mr. Barker was a kind man in his home

Pansy Mires and Supt. W. D. Lucas attended the K. E. A. at Louisville, last week.—Company M of the 2nd Reg. K. N. G., which is here at present under Capt. Wm. Cornelius, was mustered into the Federal service last Friday and will leave soon for the mobilization camp at Lexington.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Waynesburg

Waynesburg, April 25.—Our Sunday-school is progressing nicely.—Miss Myrtle Daugherty of Neals Creek was the guest of her cousins, the Misses Effie and Bessie Daugherty Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Elotte were the guests of his mother, Mrs. Isaac Elotte, Saturday.—Measles are raging in this part of the county.—Charles Daugherty is improving, his many friends are glad to know.—Mr. and Mrs. Woods DeBord are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a little daughter in their home.—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Adams of Maywood were the guests of his sister, Mrs. Will Hale Saturday and Sun-



Have you ever noticed how some houses always have a way of looking better and more attractive than any of the others near them? Analyze this difference, and many times you will find it is due to the fact that these houses are always kept well painted, and in harmonious colors. Upon further inquiry you will also find in a majority of the cases that the paint used is

Hanna's Green Seal

Sold By

J. D. CLARKSTON - - Berea, Kentucky

day.—Mr. J. L. Hodges is suffering with a boil on his arm.—Miss Anna Johnson is the guest of Mrs. Addie Johnson.

LESLIE COUNTY

Hyden

Hyden, April 26.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Muncey are being visited by Mrs. J. D. Bowling of Dayton, O.—Mrs. A. E. Sees just returned from a delightful visit to Hazard.—One of James Roberts' children had a finger cut off with an ax while at play.—Mrs. R. H. Ray returned from Berea where she was visiting her daughter, Edna.—Dave W. Roberts of Big Creek attended the examining trial of Will Gibson here Tuesday.

ESTILL COUNTY

Irvine

Irvine, April 27.—It is feared that Mrs. Coleman Benton's runaway accident Wednesday injured her more than was at first thought. They fear her spine is injured.—Commonwealth's Attorney Kelly Kash, has moved here and will reside on Mill street.—Contractor N. B. Turpin has taken the contract to build the Methodist Mission Church in Wallace Addition.—Wm. Heather bought a house and lot on Scrivner street for \$900 cash.—The "Montezuma," a new oil company, has entered the field and control over ten thousand acres of choice territory.

CLAY COUNTY

Manchester

Manchester, April 27.—Judge D. Y. Little, accompanied by his wife, spent the latter part of last week in Barboursville.—The Bible Class met with Mrs. T. W. Webb Wednesday afternoon.—Fred Adams of the National Guards took with him the recruits who enlisted here Wednesday.—Among the prominent lawyers who attended Court this week are: Martin Kelly of Pineville and Turner Howard of Harlan.

LAUREL COUNTY

London

London, April 26.—The patriotic meeting held Tuesday night was well attended.—Last Friday morning, the residence of Mrs. Lottie Harkleroad on College Hill caught fire but was saved with little damage.—Expert Landscape Gardeners have been directing the work of setting out shrubbery and flowers, beautifying the grounds around our already handsome postoffice building and grounds.—Attorney W. E. Begley returned Tuesday from Manchester where he had been on business during Circuit Court.

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

Log Lick, April 30.—Sunday morning we were blessed with a fine rain which was so badly needed at this time. All vegetation looks much better.—Mrs. Nannie Eades, who has been sick so long, passed to the Great Beyond Saturday morning; she was a good Christian woman and neighbor and loved by all who knew her. The relatives and friends have our sympathy. She was laid to rest in the Log Lick Cemetery Sunday at 3 p. m.—Little Harlie Stone of Estill County got his hands badly injured by dynamite caps exploding in them. Dr. A. T. Neal took him to the Clark County Hospital where he and the Doctor Ischmials of Winchester

amputated his left hand and dressed the other injuries. At this time, he is doing just fine.—Bud Woods sold his flock of sheep to M. B. Eubanks last week at \$15 per head.—J. H. Dawson of Winchester visited his sister, Mrs. Maud Neal last Saturday.—Corn is selling in this part of the county at \$7.50 per bbl. Some think corn will reach \$2 per bushel before the next crop is gathered.—We have a fine outlook for a big crop of fruit so far.—John Baker of Baker Station, visited his grandfather, William Burch Saturday and Sunday.—Jack Eades and wife of Winchester were here yesterday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Mamie Eades.—The new serial story in The Citizen is just fine, we think.—Hurrah for The Citizen and the Dixie Highway!

BELL COUNTY

Pineville

Pineville, April 27.—At our patriotic meeting Monday night, Lyric Theatre was packed with true patriots. They drafted an excellent set of resolutions in approval of President Wilson's actions, the Congress and pledging our support to our nation.—Our High School will close the most successful year in its history May 18.—Miss Belle Broedlove of Cary is the guest of Mrs. J. L. Patterson. She will soon take up her new work at Stonega, Va.—Prof. B. W. Sherrill is attending the K. E. A. this week.

BREATHITT COUNTY

Jackson

Jackson, April 27.—We are glad to learn that the seats are being installed in the new Baptist Church and that services will be held next Sunday.—Oil leasing is still going on and coal land deals are more numerous.—Martha, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Deaton, was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to John Jones, an employee of the L. & N. R. R.

GARRARD COUNTY

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, April 28.—The Juniors entertained the Seniors at the Paint Lick school auditorium Monday night; music was furnished by the Paint Lick orchestra with Miss Alma Lear at the piano. The rooms were decorated with the class colors, green and white. Refreshments consisting of punch, sherbet and cake were served.—The seven who received their diplomas at the High School Friday night were Chester Metcalf, Logan West, Morris Todd, Ora and Emma Estridge, Sadie Ralston and Nellie Rice. Mr. Hamilton of Berea delivered the graduation address.—The burial of Harve Anderson took place in the Manse Cemetery Saturday the 21st. Mr. Anderson was living in Cincinnati at the time when his death occurred. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Parker Anderson.—Mrs. Jennie Broadus died the 23rd inst. at the home of her son-in-law, Dr. Gilbert, in Lancaster after a long illness. She leaves three daughters and eight grandchildren. Mrs. Broadus has long been a Christian and did much work in and out of the church. F. M. Tindler preached the funeral. Interment in the Lancaster Cemetery.—Miss Nancy Long of Kirksville was a Lancaster visitor Saturday.—Misses Lucile Lackey and Fannie Dowden were the guests of Mrs. Chris Sowder Wednesday night at

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